1: Petrullo E-3 (1933-34) 1939 SS19 Yaruro SS19

317 323 [302] [824] This same clay supplies the red and yellow ocher used for facial painting. The clay is tempered with the bark of the Mecla tree called "Toiin" in Yaruro. This bark is burned to an ash and the ashes are kneaded into the clay, which has been well moistened. Rolls of this clay are then made, coiled, and placed one upon another. They are then flattened and smoothed out by hand or with the help of a piece of shell, water being applied liberally. The clay rests on a dish of pottery which is revolved when necessary. After the pot has been built up and smoothed down it is left in the sun to dry for two days. At the proper time a base of wood is made,

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FIGURE 22.—Pottery forms and decorations. *a*, *b*, *c*, Water jars, showing painted designs. *d*, *e*, *g*, Bowls. *f*, Pottery plate used for toasting seeds.

the pottery placed on it and covered with other sticks, and then a hot fire bakes the pottery for about two hours. Such quick firing produces a poor quality of pottery, but leaves it porous. Since these pots are used only as water jars, this has the effect of keeping the water very cool (pl. 13, *2*; fig. 22).

CLOTHING

291 177 Most of the Yaruros whom I saw possessed some scrap of clothing which was worn both as protection against the weather and for social show. In many cases this clothing consisted of mere shreds, as can be seen in plate 15, *1*. The men wear coats and trousers or merely trousers. The women wear camisoles of the thinnest goods which in no way hides their nakedness. Most of this clothing is discarded when there are no visitors around camp, and

1 [see category 116, and plate 3 ----- Analyst]

Yaruro	Spanish	English	Location and Technique	Season of Prod.				Division of Labor				Q
				S d-m	F a	W m-e	S c-n	Prod. M	Prod. F	Food M	Prep. F	
pi'he	**entua**	duck species	rivers, caños, arrows	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓		?	?	2?
pou'nà	**pato**	duck species	doubtful if hunted on Cinaruco)									
MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS COLLECTED FOR USE IN PRODUCTION:												
ya'ro	**capuruna**	leaf to wrap and store corn sticks	savana, picking			✓ ?			✓		✓	1
kamm'bu	**?**	cigar wrapping	savana, picking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ?		✓	✓	1
agun'bi	**tabaco**	tobacco	savana, picking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
u'de	**curagua, macanilla**	macanilla palm	near caños (?) a) for bows, b) for string, fibres for objects	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓✓ ✓		✓✓ ✓	✓✓	2 2
chara'i'o	**salau (salado?)**	canoe wood (?)	montes, for making canoes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓		✓✓		4
ciñi'i'o	**caña brava**	cane for arrows,	near caños for foreshafts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓		✓✓		4
tu	**moriche**	moriche	near or in caños, used for making house roofs, baskets, cords, fibres, hammocks	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	5
ago	**moriche frond**	ditto	as above, often picked up from ground, or tree cut and fronds collected, last for years, may be reused.		as above							
biri'i'o-i	**guasca**	bark strips	monte, caños, for lashing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ✓		✓✓		3
è-im'bu	**cera de abeja**	beeswax	near caños, from large trees	✓	✓			✓		✓		1
è-'ke	**miel**	honey	as above	✓	✓			✓				2
e'ra	**peramán**	tree wax	as above? for arrows	✓?	✓?			✓		✓		2

[p.87]

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2:Leeds E-5 (1958)1961 SS19 Yaruro SS19

the moriche palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*); several seeds, notably chiga (= chigo?; — *Campsiandra comosa*); calabashes (*Crescentia Cujete*), and bees' wax and honey. Non of the items gathered are large in size or difficult of access except the bees' wax, one or two of the fruits, and calabashes which grow on higher trees, or may be very far. Gathered foods may be picked up by hand or with the aid of a digging stick or machete, and may be brought back in the harvesting baskets. Other items which may be gathered include the raw materials for baskets and mat-making or for food-processing tools such as the tipití, pots, or mortars and pestels. These items include the fronds of the moriche palm, used for making cord, baskets, tipitís, mats, and sacks; in some villages, clay for pots; reeds for arrows, wood for house beams, mortars and pestles, bows, and for cooking utensils. Wood, palm fronds, and many other items are gathered with the help of the all-purpose machete.

Pig herding is unsystematically done. The pigs, a recent acquisition, spend most of their time at will in the foraging grounds. The significant herding activity occurs only at times when one or another of the groups of pigs breaks into the gardens, an almost daily occurrence. They are then driven to the foraging grounds again, or if late in the day, into a close till morning when they are either driven forth again or allowed to scavenge in the village. There are several herds of pigs of sizes varying from perhaps a maximum of 20 including piglets to the more usual six or eight animals. The only tools used in pig care include a slaughtering stick with which the pig is clubbed to death and knives to cut up the meat. The close is built of logs cut with a machete and carried in by one or two men. Pig meat, though eaten with regularity, is definitely a secondary element of diet.

Hunting is done almost exclusively with the bow and arrow. There are several types of arrows. One for fish has a metal point approximately 4 inches long with a side hook about five inches from the tip, where the tip is set into the shaft. This may also be used for smaller animals. One for birds has a blunt wooden head, and does not appear to be used very often. A third type is used for larger animals such as deer and capybara. It has a blade about 6 inches long shaped like a laurel leaf and, at present, made of steel. At the base of the blade, a small cross-piece is affixed in order to prevent the precious blade from piercing so deeply into the animal that, if it escapes, it would carry the arrow away with it. The fourth type of arrow is used for turtles, tortoises, and alligators or other animals which submerge. The head is short and strong with a sharp recurved hook. The entire metal head is attached to a cord, and this in turn is attached to the arrow shaft, from which the head is detachable. On detaching, the shaft floats and the game can be followed in its underwater course. The bow is generally about 6 feet long or a little more. It is made rather crudely of the wood of the macanilla palm (*Bactris Gaspiaes*). Some animals, especially land tortoises and armadillos, may be caught by hand. Alligators may also be hunted with exceedingly heavy steel hooks and a strong line. In hunting, no traps, nets, surrounds, or drives are used.

Fishing is done chiefly with bows and arrows, though an arrow may sometimes be used as a spear, repeatedly jabbed into grassy waters near the river banks. Fishing may also be done with hooks and lines of different sizes. Bait is also used. A man may fish from a platform built by lashing logs horizontally to two trees